

REPORT
OF THE
Executive Committee
OF THE
New York
Civil Service Reform Association

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 12, 1897

NEW YORK
PUBLISHED FOR THE
CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION
1897

Publications of the National Civil-Service Reform League

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the National Civil-Service Reform League, 1882, with address of the President, George William Curtis. Per copy, 8 cts.

The same, with address of the President, for '84, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94 '95 and '96. Per copy, 8 cts.

Civil-Service Reform under the present National Administration. By George William Curtis. (Address of 1885.)

The Situation. By George William Curtis. (Address of 1886.)

Party and Patronage. By George William Curtis. (Address of 1892.)

Civil-Service Reform and Democracy. By Carl Schurz. (Address of 1893.)

The Necessity and Progress of Civil-Service Reform. By Carl Schurz. (Address of 1894.)

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Civil-Service Reform as a Moral Question. By Charles J. Bonaparte.

Constitution of the National Civil-Service Reform League.

Good Government: Official Journal of the National Civil-Service Reform League. Published monthly at 54 William St., New York. One dollar per year. Ten cents per single copy.

It is the aim of the management to make GOOD GOVERNMENT not only an aggressive and fearless advocate of the principles of Civil-Service Reform in the broadest sense, but a perfectly trustworthy record of the current history of the reform movement in political affairs generally. It numbers among its staff of editorial contributors many of the conspicuous authors and orators engaged in the movement, and some of their most important papers and addresses appear first in complete form in its columns. As GOOD GOVERNMENT publishes yearly an exhaustive table of titles and topics of its own, and as it is one of the group of periodicals to which reference is made in the annual supplement to Poole's Index, it is a necessity to every well-stocked reference library.

For other publications, see third page.

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REPORT
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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NEW YORK CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM
ASSOCIATION.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 12, 1897.

AT the annual meeting of the Association, held on the 13th of May, 1896, the following officers were elected :

President.

CARL SCHURZ.

Vice-Presidents.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
DORMAN B. EATON,
ELWIN L. GODKIN,
D. WILLIS JAMES,

A. R. MACDONOUGH,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Executive Committee.

SAMUEL P. AVERY,	JACOB F. MILLER,
SILAS W. BURT,	SAMUEL H. ORDWAY,
EDWARD CARY,	E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
CHARLES COLLINS,	ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
HORACE E. DEMING,	SETH S. TERRY,
RICHARD WATSON GILDER,	WILLIAM H. THOMSON,
ALFRED BISHOP MASON,	CHARLES W. WATSON,
EVERETT P. WHEELER.	

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting, Mr. Wheeler was unanimously re-elected Chairman. Mr. McAneny was re-elected Secretary and Mr. Schieffelin was re-elected Treasurer.

The several standing Committees were reconstituted as follows:

Publication Committee.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, Ch'man,	ALBERT SHAW,
GEORGE R. BISHOP,	NELSON S. SPENCER,
SETH S. TERRY.	

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GEORGE CHASE,	SAMUEL H. ORDWAY,
EVERETT P. WHEELER.	

Auditing Committee.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, Chairman,	HORACE WHITE.
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Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, Chairman,	A. S. FRISSELL,
DUNCAN D. CHAPLIN,	ROBERT S. MINTURN,
J. G. PHELPS STOKES.	

Committee on Affiliated Societies.

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Chairman,	EDWARD D. PAGE,
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JAMES SPEYER.	

Committee on Civil-Service Examinations.

ALFRED BISHOP MASON, Chairman,	CHARLES COLLINS,
EVERETT V. ABBOT,	JOHN H. C. NEVIUS,
SAMUEL H. ORDWAY,	

At the March meeting of the Executive Committee Mr. Wheeler tendered his resignation as chairman, having found it impracticable to continue to give the time the duties of the office required. The resignation was accepted with an expression of the Committee's appreciation of Mr. Wheeler's long, faithful and valuable services; and Mr. Jacob F. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the meeting of Dec. 2, the resignation of Mr. Schieffelin as Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee, due to his acceptance of the position of Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, was received and accepted. Mr. Schieffelin was elected to the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the death of Mr. E. Randolph Robinson. Mr. A. S. Frisell was elected Treasurer. At the January meeting Mr. James Loeb was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Finance Committee. At the same meeting Mr. C. C. Burlingham was appointed a member of the Committee on Affiliated Societies, in place of Mr. Speyer, who had been unable to continue to serve.

The annual reports of the Executive Committee, for several years past, have furnished a record of almost unvarying progress in the development of the reform of the civil service—federal, state and municipal. Under the authority conferred by the Pendleton act, the classification in the Federal Service had been extended gradually, by the orders of successive presidents, until on May 6, last, by the direction of President Cleveland, very nearly the entire Executive branch of the government had been included. In New York State the constitutional amendment, adopted at the election of 1894 and

placed in operation on the first of January, 1895, had been given so broad a construction by the Courts that the application of the merit rules to the farthest practicable degree, in every department and office of the State, and of its municipalities and counties, seemed to be assured. In New York City the constitutional rule had already been given wide effect through the acts of a well disposed Mayor, who did not wait for the Courts to explain to him his duty. From other States reports of similar progress had come from time to time.

As the result of this constant extension of the reform principles, and the accompanying improvement in methods of administration, the system has entered that stage of development in which the best of the results claimed for it have been realized—increased efficiency in every branch of the public service, material saving in the cost of administration, and, finally, the wresting of the subordinate offices of every grade from the control of the managers of “machine” politics. Up to the present writing the work that has been so successfully carried forward is still intact and the record of the year is one of continued progress, but *because* of the results that have been achieved, attacks have been made, and are impending, that call for the activity of every friend of the reform and every advocate of better government. It is because it is no longer possible to use the great bulk of the offices for personal or political purposes that desperate efforts are now made to revert to the old conditions. To maintain the ground that has been gained and to provide for further advances, in the State at least, the Association will find it necessary to enter on a campaign of education that will convince the voters of every party that their interests as citizens and taxpayers are involved in this matter and that reactionary measures must be defeated by popular resistance.

The events of the year, culminating in the present situation, may be summarized briefly.

Through the extensions of the Federal classification during President Cleveland's second administration, the number of positions covered by the civil service rules was increased twofold. On March 3, 1893, the number classified was 42,928. By a series of executive orders ranging from March 20, 1894, to June 25, 1895, 10,000 places were added to the list, bringing the total, approximately, to 53,000. Meanwhile, the Civil

Service Commission had recommended to the President a general revision that would correct the imperfections of the original rules and extend their scope to the full degree contemplated by the Pendleton act. After much correspondence and consultation with department officers, and careful work on part of the Commission, the rules of May 6 were promulgated. They added to the classification about 29,000 more places, and by transferring to the control of the Commission the system of Navy Yard employment, established by Secretary Tracy, brought the total number in the classified service to 87,117. The positions in the Executive branch unaffected by these orders included those classes expressly excluded by the statute—persons nominated for confirmation by the Senate and those employed “merely as laborers or workmen”—together with the fourth-class postmasters, clerks in post offices other than free delivery offices and in Customs districts having less than five employees, persons receiving less than \$300 annual compensation, and about 1,000 miscellaneous positions of minor character, not classified for reasons having to do with the good of the service—91,600 in all. Within the classified service, the list of positions excepted from competitive examination was confined to the private secretaries and clerks of the President and Cabinet officers, cashiers in the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service and the principal post-offices, attorneys who prepare cases for trial, principal Customs deputies and all assistant postmasters—781 in all.

The new rules provided for a general system of promotion, based on competitive examinations and efficiency records, and gave the Commission somewhat larger powers in the matter of removals by providing that no officer or employee in the classified service, of whatever station, should be removed for political or religious reasons, and that in all cases like penalties should be imposed for like offenses. They created an admirable system, a system founded on the most sensible rules of business administration and likely to work badly only where the Commission might encounter the opposition of hostile appointing officers.

President Cleveland's revised rules were promulgated before the Convention of either political party had been held, and before the results of the election could be foreshadowed. The extensions were practically approved, however, by the

Republican platform, which was adopted with full knowledge of the nature of the changes, and which declared that the law should be "thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable." The Bryan platform, it will be remembered, condemned the law and, virtually, advocated its annulment. We may state incidentally, that, during the campaign, the Association assisted the National Civil Service Reform League in circulating a considerable amount of appropriate literature and a formal "Address to Voters," meeting the Bryan arguments with facts and figures that were widely quoted.

Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural address, repeated the pledge of the Republican party to uphold the law, and during the two months of his administration now past he has consistently done so. He has been beset by many thousands of place-seekers, by Senators and Representatives and by members of his own Cabinet, all urging that he undo the work of his predecessor, either wholly or in part, and so break his word of honor to the nation, in order that they may profit. It is in vain that it is explained to these people that if those who are holding positions now classified were appointed for political reasons and ought to give way to the more meritorious, there is nothing in the law to prevent; or that as every candidate for the places made vacant and not filled by promotion, has an equal chance to prove his fitness and to secure appointment there is a fair opportunity for themselves. This is not the method they favor.

At least five bills have been introduced in Congress, providing for the repeal of the law. None of these are apt to be reported, but there are others, less radical in their nature, that will come in for much discussion. These provide for the repeal of President Cleveland's orders or for the exemption of individual positions or classes of positions. A bill from Representative Grosvenor of Ohio restricts the application of the law to practically those parts of the service that were classified at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's second term, and requires that every person appointed since that time to a position that has since been classified shall pass a competitive examination to qualify for retention.

Finally, the Senate has authorized an investigation, by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, with the view

of ascertaining whether the law should be "continued, amended or repealed," and sessions of this Committee are now in progress. If the Committee's enquiries are directed carefully and honestly, the result will be a vindication of the system that will be disappointing to the reactionary party. It has received letters from the new department officers, some supporting the law and others, including Secretaries Bliss and Wilson, urging the exemption of all chiefs of divisions and similar officers on the ground of their "confidential" relation to their superior; but the Civil Service Commissioners have not as yet been heard.

Mr. McKinley, by maintaining the system against these organized attacks, will do as great a thing as Mr. Cleveland did in upbuilding it. There is reason to believe that he will maintain his determination to permit no "backward steps."

In filling the offices not covered by the rules the President has made many selections that are highly commendable. The more important Cabinet positions and the great posts in the Diplomatic Service have been given to men admirably fitted to fill them; though the same thing cannot be said of certain of the local appointments—a result, it is to be feared, of Mr. McKinley's unfortunate policy of surrendering the responsibility for selection to Congressional delegations.

The National League has a committee in Washington, and will continue to be represented during the present critical period.

While the friends of good government depend on the Executive for the maintenance of the federal civil service system, and, indeed, for its extension, as the platform promised, to those unclassified branches to which it may still be applied, in New York State the case is quite the reverse. Here, the Governor has led an attack on the law, seeking by means of an ingenuously contrived legislative act, framed and passed, it is said, at his dictation, to nullify the constitutional mandate and to destroy a work of years. This bill is now in his own hands, awaiting action, and though indignant protests have come from the foremost representatives of the church, of education, of commerce, of industry, and of labor, there is every probability that it will soon be made a law.

In June last—after the Courts of Appeals, in the McClelland case, had declared that the constitutional amendment was

self-executing and that appointments made without competitive examination where competitive examinations were practicable, must be held to be illegal—steps were taken to secure a reduction of the exempt and non-competitive positions in the State Service. A letter was addressed to Governor Morton, by the officers of the Association, on June 8, asking that the service be reclassified, on a basis competitive as far as practicable. The Governor replied that he had already given the subject some thought, and that he would be glad to give our suggestions careful consideration. On the 4th of August he instructed the Civil Service Commission to prepare such a revision of the rules and classification as had been proposed. On the 11th of November this revision, prepared by Commissioner Burt, was adopted by the full Commission, and on the 9th of December the new rules were formally promulgated by the Governor and placed in immediate operation. It will not be possible within the limits of this report to review this important piece of work. It is sufficient to say that the revised rules represent the best experience of fourteen years, and that Governor Morton, in giving them effect, closed his administration with an act that entitles him to lasting credit.

The Governor, earlier in the year, had reversed his action in the case of inspectors and other employees of the new Excise Department, by transferring them from the non-competitive to the competitive class. In the examinations that followed many of the candidates for inspectorships presented by local Republican machines failed to pass. This marked the beginning of a vigorous movement against the competitive system led by chairmen of district committees, and other machine functionaries. Governor Morton's sweeping order of December completed the discomfiture of these people and strengthened their purpose to make a final desperate effort to break the system down. The new Governor, of whom little had been known prior to his unexpected nomination in September, proved to be in full sympathy with their plan. In his message to the legislature Mr. Black, in a paragraph devoted to "Civil Service," referred to the system built up by his predecessor in contemptuous language, and declared that, in his judgment, "Civil service would work better with less starch." He recommended legislation that would render the examinations "more practical," and that would permit ap-

pointing officers to select from the whole number on an eligible list and not confine them to selections "from among those graded highest." Such legislation, he promised, would "meet with prompt executive approval."

Each house of the legislature referred this part of the message to its Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill embodying the Governor's ideas. Then discussion of the subject suddenly ceased. The Governor, it was given out, had learned the obvious truth that he already had the power to correct such defects in the examination system as he might be able to discover; and that he doubted whether it would be constitutional to increase the scope of selection. As time passed the Governor sought, evidently, to give just this impression, and to induce the friends of the reform to believe that the plan for radical changes had been quite abandoned. In New York City a public meeting had been held at Cooper Union at which speeches were made by men who did not hesitate to tell their hearers shameless and ridiculous falsehoods to arouse their enthusiasm and win their support. But this "popular" movement was also abandoned suddenly, and without apparent reason. The Greater New York Charter was passed with admirable provisions for civil service rules and classification, without an attempt at amendment. This, too, to many, seemed inexplicable. The explanation appeared when, within a few days of the close of the legislative session, the measure currently described as "Governor Black's bill" was introduced, as radical a piece of reactionary legislation as could possibly have been devised. The silence and the delay had been intentional. Both discussion and publicity were feared, and, had so far as possible, been prevented.

The bill provided that in all examinations for the State, county or municipal service, not more than fifty per cent. might be given for "merit," to be determined by the Examining Boards, and that the rest of the rating, representing "fitness," was to be given by the appointing officer, or by some person or persons designated by him. All existing eligible lists were to be abolished in thirty days, and the new scheme was to go into operation at once. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lexow and in the Assembly by Mr. Scherer. A hearing was given by the Senate Committee on the following day, and one by the Assembly Committee a few

days later. It was shown at each that the bill would wreck the civil service system in this State, that it would destroy all competition, and that it would restore, inevitably, the worst abuses of the old spoils system. This Association and many other public bodies were represented, but the protests were unavailing. The bill, with some amendments, was passed in the Senate, under suspension of the rules, and as a party measure, seventeen Republican Senators having voted in caucus to support the Governor, to twelve against, while four others, Brush and Wray of Kings, Pavay of New York, and Tibbets of Troy, bolted outright, and voted against the bill at the final passage. It was passed in the Assembly also as a caucus measure, four Republicans, Sanger of Oneida, Robbins of Alleghany, Hill of Erie, and Wagstaff of Kings, bolting.

Anticipating the action of the Legislature, letters had been addressed to the Governor signed by sixty of the most representative citizens of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany, and asking that he grant a final public hearing. Such a hearing was held at the Executive Chamber on the 6th inst. The principal speech, made by the President of the Association, Mr. Schurz, has been given wide circulation in the public press, and will be circulated further in pamphlet form during the coming campaign. Protests were submitted by representatives of commercial and Municipal organizations, public Boards and officials, the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, the Federation of Labor, the Veterans' organizations, and from prominent individual citizens representing the most varied public interests.

If the Governor does not heed this remarkable demonstration of disapproval and the bill becomes a law, a test case will be taken to the Courts at once to determine its constitutionality.

Through the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Chittenden agt. the Mayor of Brooklyn, in which quite different points were involved, the reform has received another temporary setback. This case was brought by several taxpayers of Brooklyn to determine the legality of payments of salary to certain persons appointed without competitive examination to positions in the city service classified in the exempt schedule, but of a character for which competitive examination seemed

practicable. The case was argued for the plaintiffs by Messrs. Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Greene, and Henry Yonge. The decision of Justice Keogh, the trial Judge, at Special Term, was favorable to their contention and this decision was affirmed unanimously by the five Judges of the Appellate Division on February 9, last. It was at once assumed that the competitive rule must be applied, literally, wherever practicable, and, though the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, preparations for a general competitive classification were commenced. In New York City the Comptroller, at the request of the Association refused to pay the salaries of employees appointed without examination to positions in the District Attorney's office and other county offices where examinations had not previously been held. The employees of the City Board of Education, theretofore exempt, were classified, and a general advance was planned. On April 14th, the Court of Appeals, by a vote of 4 to 3, reversed the judgment of the lower Courts, declaring that the taxpayers' action through which the suit had been brought had not been the proper remedy; that the classification of the Governor or Mayor, no matter what its character, is a legal determination of the question of practicability, and, further, that it was not intended that employees holding any sort of confidential relation to their official superiors should be subject to the competitive rule. The Judges concurring were Haight, Martin, Vann and Bartlett. Chief Judge Andrews and Justices Gray and O'Brien wrote dissenting opinions. It is not an exaggeration to say that this decision has proved a greater surprise than any received from the Court of Appeals of New York in many years, for the essential principles of the decision in the McClelland case seemed to have been repudiated utterly. Mr. Shepard has moved for a reargument on the ground that the facts and the law were misapprehended by the concurring Judges, and this motion will shortly be argued. If the decision stands without modification it will hardly result in serious retrogression, but it will make future advances much more difficult of accomplishment.

As a result of the unusual development of the year our general work has increased materially.

During the legislative session the bill advocated by the Association, and known commonly as the Sanger bill, was re-

introduced, with amendments providing for the most "practical" examination system an honest Governor or Mayor could wish—in short, prescribing exactly such a system as is already in highly successful operation in New York City. The bill was not, of course, reported. Several minor measures designed to filch places from the competitive schedules, or to injure the system in other respects were defeated through the Association's efforts.

In July and August of 1896, the Association investigated the administration of the State Department of Public Works, sending agents to the canal counties for that purpose, and discovering numerous abuses in connection with appointments. A report of these cases was made public prior to the gubernatorial convention in September, and was published widely throughout the State.

Early in 1896, communications were addressed to Mayor Strong and to the City Civil Service Commission, urging that steps be taken to bring within the competitive schedule, all places for which competition might be deemed practicable. Conferences were also held with the Commission and as a result, on June 1st, the Mayor reduced the number of excepted positions to 75, transferring all others, theretofore exempt, to the competitive lists. Since that date every position in the city service except those mentioned has been subject either to competitive examination or to the registration system. As a result of subsequent conferences and correspondence with the Commission, important amendments to the local rules have also been brought about. The system of examinations under the present Board has improved constantly. The tests are admirably devised, and are thoroughly practical in character. They have secured for the city service the best class of employees and at the same time have given equal opportunity for thousands of citizens to compete for employment. During last year, 5,283 were examined for competitive positions, exclusive of those in the Police and Educational Departments, 2,018 passed and 894 were appointed. For the laboring positions, covered by the registration rules, 4,647 filed applications, 4,335 were registered as qualified, and 1,267 were appointed.

By arrangement with the Comptroller, the local Board now examines all city pay rolls and salaries are paid only to

those whose regular appointment is certified. Until the recent decision of the Court of Appeals the Comptroller had followed the same course with reference to county offices. He will probably relax the rule in the case of these until their status is determined more satisfactorily.

The Executive Committee, on behalf of the Association, submitted to the Greater New York Commission in October last a proposed draft of a section for the charter of the consolidated city, providing for the appointment of a civil service commission and for the preparation of rules and classifications. This section was adopted by the Commission without material modification, the changes being confined practically to those necessary to the general terminology of the charter. No further changes were made by the Legislature and the original provisions remain in the charter act. The Mayor of the greater city is to appoint three or more Civil Service Commissioners who are to serve without compensation, and who, subject to his approval, are to prepare and enforce the rules. The system prescribed conforms closely to that now in operation, and is to cover all branches, including the Police Department and other departments or Bureaus now controlled by separate Boards. Until the new system is arranged the Municipal Commissioners now serving in any part of the consolidated territory are to be continued in office, and the existing rules are to remain in full force and effect. It is further provided that all employees of the several cities and towns are to be retained, in positions similar to those they now occupy, except where their services are not required, and that those retired merely as the result of the consolidation and not through any fault or delinquency of their own, are to be preferred for appointment when new vacancies occur.

Unless destroyed by the operation of Governor Black's bill, the new system will be found eminently satisfactory; granted always that its administration is entrusted to the right sort of men.

There are many matters of minor import, usually reviewed in the annual report, that have been covered in the monthly record now printed in *Good Government*, and sent regularly to members of the Association in that form. It will hardly be necessary to refer again to these. It may be stated generally that the Secretary has been in correspondence, during

the year, with the promoters of local movements in fourteen States, and that our office has been of more or less assistance in the case of each of these in furnishing data, literature and speakers. The general correspondence with persons interested in the reform has also increased appreciably; new pamphlets have been printed and circulated, the publication of *Good Government* has been successfully continued, and local interest has been stimulated through frequent public meetings and through active co-operation with other bodies. The developments in the State Legislature and in Congress have required an unusual amount of correspondence and circular work, the organization of hearings and the preparation of material for the press. During the course of the Chittenden suit the office was in frequent communication with the eminent gentlemen, members of the Association, who gratuitously gave their services as counsel, assisting them wherever possible. We have kept constantly in touch with State and local authorities, proposing many of the extensions of the reform that have recently been secured, and urging still further advances.

Much of our success we owe to the helpful co-operation of the Women's Auxiliary which, during the year, has held public meetings, contributed liberally to the Association's funds, and assisted actively and intelligently in other respects.

The work of the year to come will be of extraordinary importance and will call for increased activity on the part of both the Association and its affiliated bodies. There is much to be done in the Courts and with the people. If ground should be lost, either here or at Washington, it must be speedily recovered and, above all, the organization of the public service of the greater city on that basis of merit that the Constitution seeks to guarantee, must be contended for earnestly and persistently.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB F. MILLER,
Chairman.

GEORGE McANENY,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Balance per Statement of May 1, 1896.....\$ 20.15

RECEIPTS.—Annual Dues.....	\$1,512.50	
Sustaining Dues.....	1,125.00	
Life Memberships.....	300.00	
Subscriptions: General....	2,515.50	
do: Women's Auxiliary	850.00	
Pamphlets sold.....	4.36	
	<hr/>	\$6,307.36
		<hr/>
		\$6,327.51

EXPENDITURES.—Salary of Secretary..	\$2,062.50	
Clerical Service.....	658.25	
Rent of Office.....	600.00	
Printing.....	370.50	
Post'ge Stamps and Stamp'd Envelopes	323.00	
Mailing Expenses.....	33.70	
Subscriptions to "Good Government"	221.58	
Advance to College League	25.00	
Travelling Expenses.....	88.70	
Loan repaid to A. P. Stokes, by Subscriptions of Mr. Stokes	750.00	
Expenses of Investigation of State Dept. of Public Works	577.36	
Paid to Representative at Albany.....	140.00	
Office Supplies, Stationery, Furniture and Miscella- neous Expenses.....	217.44	
	<hr/>	\$6,068.03
		<hr/>

Balance on hand, May 1, 1897 \$ 259.48

E. & O. E.

A. S. FRISSELL,
Treasurer.

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- Report of same Committee regarding selection of Fourth-Class Postmasters.**
- George William Curtis.** A commemorative address by Parke Godwin. (Published by the Century Association). 10 cents per copy.

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